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1 MS. LOGAN: I too lived in Glendale in 1948 and '49. I had two young children and we were two doors from the Missouri Pacific. I do sympathize with you. I'm now a grandmother of four. You don't want to hear all about that, but anyway, my main testimony is beside the point. I was the director of the baby tooth survey from 1961 to 1966, and so my testimony will concern that, but I will speak this preface. [We were told in the '50s and the early '60s that the testing of nuclear bombs would not harm anyone, but the baby tooth survey found there was Strontium-90 in the fallout in the 10 years in which we worked between 1958 and 1968. I was part of that ancient history. My testimony addresses that history. Stop me when you've had enough history. The only pertinent thing is my very last sentence, so --

MR. BROWN: I'll give you a four-minute warning.

MS. LOGAN: All right. In December of 1958 the Committee for Nuclear Information announced it had initiated a baby tooth survey in St. Louis to collect deciduous teeth from children born in St. Louis from that day until the five year grant from the National Institute of Health for \$197,454. The number ran out. Anyway, the grant was subsequently renewed for five more years ending in 1968.

I was with the survey as a volunteer on the committee of Dr. Louise Reese until she moved to Chicago, I think it was 1961. I became the director until 1966. Dr. Harold Rosenthal at the Washington University School of Dentistry did all the analysis of the teeth to find out how much Strontium-90 the children had absorbed in vitro, from their mother's milk and from the milk of cows grazing on land subject to fallout from the tests in Nevada -- Nevada, whatever.

Anyway, we chose St. Louis children, of course, we were here, they were here, in order to be able to follow them if they still lived here in 15 or 20 years to find out if they had developed leukemia. Strontium-90 goes where calcium goes, primarily to the bones, where it can attack the bone marrow or bones and cause leukemia or bone cancer. Baby teeth received the same amount of the isotope and were, of course, obviously more available than bone. And the importance of the immediate collection of the baby teeth lay in the fact that those now being shed at that time represented an irreplaceable source of scientific information about the absorption of Strontium 90 into the human body.

We had many scientists on our CNI board, including, of course, Dr. Reese. Every school district in St. Louis and St. Louis County cooperated. Twice a year I would deliver forms to the district office. There was a speakers bureau trained by Dr. Barry Commoner. We went to PTAs, churches and so forth to explain the survey.

MR. BROWN: One minute.

2 MS. LOGAN: Our main job was to publicize the survey and be sure that any family wishing to help us collect the teeth had a form. Over 200,000 teeth were collected. The results of the survey showed minuscule but definitely measurable amounts of Strontium-90. The follow-up study which would have taken place in 1983 or 1988 was never done. All but underground tests were outlawed by treaty in 1963, and you all know that Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty has tragically just failed in the senate. I will place in the record a brochure showing something that we put out when we had our office on Delmar. We subsequently moved to 438 North Skinker. The building was owned by the Committee for Nuclear Information. I am now, by mere coincidence, and have been the director of the World Community Center there since 1974. I am a resident of Webster Groves. [I strongly oppose trains carrying nuclear waste going through Webster Groves. I no longer have young children. I do have grandchildren, but I oppose them going through Chicago or any population center where the chance of an accident, even though it's one in a billion, might occur.] Thank you.